

ADMITS INFLUENCE OF PARTY "BOSSSES"

Roosevelt a Good Organization
Man, but Never Acted Against
His Own Will.

MANY LETTERS IN RECORD

Spends Five Strenuous Hours
Under Cross-Examination of
Barnes's Counsel.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 22.—Theodore Roosevelt spent five strenuous hours under cross-examination in the Supreme Court here to-day. He admitted, without hesitation, that he had verbally and in writing discussed with "bosses" the question of attaining the nomination for Governor of the State of New York.

He identified as being his letter to L. J. Quigg, of New York, a Republican leader, and now a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, in which he acquiesced in Quigg's assurances to former United States Senator Thomas C. Platt that he would, in the event of his election, respect the Senator's position as head of the Republican party and would "consult with him freely and fully on all important matters."

He testified that he did confer with Mr. Platt, the so-called "boss boss." But, he added, he did so with regard to the interests of the party, with a genuine desire to keep the Republican party together and minimize the "centrifugal influences" within that party and prevent it from "flying asunder."

AS HE LEAVES STAND
The Colonel stepped from the stand at the end of the day amid roars of laughter he had caused. He had been answering questions about Mr. Platt's opposition to a bill in the New York Legislature providing for a tax on franchisees. The witness told him he had finally secured the passage of the bill against the wishes of Mr. Platt and other organization leaders. Then he was asked whether, upon the final passage of the bill, which caused the break between himself and Senator Platt, he had sent to the Senator in Washington a telegram containing nothing but the two words, "Thank you."

TREATED CROSS-EXAMINER

AS A MASS-MEETING
Mr. Evans, regarded in legal circles as a master at the art of cross-examination, alternately stood and sat in front of the witness chair. Once, after the Colonel had been testifying emphatically, the gray-haired cross-examiner marked that the witness was treating him "as a mass-meeting," while on another occasion he declared that he had no desire "to be eaten up here."

However, while lengthy letters between Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Platt and Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Quigg were being read to the jury, Mr. Evans stepped up on the stand and enquired the witness in a whispered conversation, which both of them seemed to enjoy. The letters had to do with the relations between Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Platt in regard to legislative and political affairs before and after Roosevelt was Governor.

The Colonel remarked during the day that he believed he had written 150,000 letters on various subjects while he was Governor and President.

This was only the first day of Colonel Roosevelt's cross-examination. He will resume the stand to-morrow. At the conclusion of the proceedings to-day, the Barnes's attorneys piled up on the table in front of them stacks of books, papers, pamphlets, letters and telegrams. They had questions to ask Colonel Roosevelt from each of the documents.

REPORT ON PRINTING

ADMITTED TO RECORD
A copy of part of the report of the Barnes committee, which investigated Albany County affairs in so far as it related to printing, was admitted to the record to-day. The portions admitted had to do with contracts for State printing let to the Albany Journal, Mr. Barnes's paper. The report of the committee was made in 1911.

The report said the majority of the stock of the Journal Company was owned by William Barnes, and that contracts let to the Journal Company were subject to the Argus Company, which paid the Journal Company 15 per cent. The report said that William Barnes controlled printing in Albany. It was stated that the Argus Company bid lower than other competitors for State work, but was unable to get the business because it was "outside the ring."

"Padding of public printing for the benefit of the Journal Company" was described by the report. Another part read: "Duplicate payments for public printing made to the company."

Articles which appeared in the New York magazines and newspapers about Albany politics then were admitted to the record. The terms "machine politics," "Boss Barnes" and "Boss Platt" appeared repeatedly in these articles.

TELLS HOW HE GAVE OUT
OFFENDING STATEMENT
After the articles were read, Colonel Roosevelt resumed the stand. In reply to questions by Mr. Bowers, he

STRANDED IN ENGLAND

Board of Trade Cares for American Muleteers and Horse Tenders.

LONDON, April 22.—The Board of Trade has taken vigorous steps to prevent abandonment in England by steamship companies of American muleteers and horse tenders who are coming over in large numbers with shipments of army horses.

During the early months of the war hundreds of Americans who crossed on horse boats were left stranded in England by the steamship lines, which advanced various debatable reasons for not returning them to America. American Consul-General Skinner laid the facts before the Board of Trade a month ago, and was at once advised to refer all stranded horse and mule tenders to the board, with the result that all such Americans are being cared for.

Mr. Skinner also has been advised that British steamship lines have been instructed to provide return passages to America, regardless of alleged contracts and other mooted questions.

FOR STUDY OF AERONAUTICS

Board Provided For by Last Congress Will Organize To-Day.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, April 22.—The board, consisting of army officers, navy officers and civilians, provided for by the last Congress to advance the general subject of aeronautics for the army and navy, will meet to-morrow morning at the War Department.

Brigadier-General George P. Scriven, chief signal corps officer of the U. S. A., is a member of this board, as is also Captain Frank M. Bristol, in charge of aeronautics for the navy.

One of the most important members of the board is Professor M. I. Pupin, of Columbia College, New York.

The joint board is to keep in touch with the progress of the world in aeronautics.

The meeting of the board to-morrow will be principally for the purpose of reorganization, but undoubtedly there will be a preliminary discussion of the scope of its work.

LONG TRIP FOR DR. PRATT

Will Visit Number of Cities on Way to San Francisco and Return.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, April 22.—Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, is to address the annual convention of the California Bankers' Association, to be held in San Francisco on May 27, 28 and 29, in place of Secretary Redfield.

In his address, Dr. Pratt will have much to say in regard to foreign trade and Democratic prosperity.

Dr. Pratt will leave Washington about May 15, and it is his purpose on the outgoing trip to visit Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Houston, Dallas and Los Angeles. Leaving San Francisco early in June, he will return by way of Portland, Ore.; Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, B. C.; Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.

PANAMA CANAL SHOWS LOSS

Total Earnings 10 Per Cent Less Than Cost of Operation.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Panama Canal shows a net loss of about 10 per cent in the comparison of tolls collected with the cost of operation and maintenance for the first eight months of its operation, according to an official statement reaching the War Department to-day from Panama.

Up to March 1, 1915, the cost of operation and maintenance from July 1, 1914, was \$2,555,613.33. The total earnings of tolls in this period was \$2,334,515.24. The canal administration explains that, had the earnings and the cost of operation and maintenance for the month of March been figured with these totals, the net loss of operation and maintenance would have been only 4 per cent. The tolls collected are steadily increasing.

PLAGUE MENACE INCREASES

Dr. Rucker Urges Vigorous Warfare on Rats by Seaport Cities.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—"No seaport in the United States can truthfully say it has no bubonic plague until it has made a careful survey of its rat population," declared Dr. W. C. Rucker, assistant surgeon-general of the Public Health Service, in a statement issued to-day.

Dr. Rucker says that plague already has appeared in three cities in continental United States, that it exists in many countries with which the United States has intimate relations, and that with the growth of the foreign commerce the menace of plague to every port on the American seaboard is increasing daily.

He urges as an additional safeguard to fumigation of incoming ships, rat-proofing measures in all buildings at seaports.

SET SHIP ON FIRE AT SEA

Captain and Crew Abandon British Barkentine Off Cape Race.

MOBILE, ALA., April 22.—Blown 2,000 miles off her course, her rigging broken and her hull damaged, the British barkentine Golden Rod, from Mobile for Buenos Aires, with lumber, was set fire by Captain Fredericksen and abandoned off Cape Race early in April, according to information received to-day by her owner here. The Golden Rod's crew was picked up by a passing steamer and transferred to the schooner Olinda, which took them to Halifax. The Golden Rod was 533 tons net register.

LOMBARDI CRITICALLY ILL

Distinguished Impresario Is Stricken With Apoplexy.

FRESH ENTHUSIASM INSPIRES ENGLAND

Frankness of Cabinet Ministers
Increases Confidence of
People.

RECRUITING IS SATISFACTORY

Believed That Big Effort Against
Germany and Turkey Is
About to Begin.

LONDON, April 22.—Glowing accounts of the strength and condition of the British army and of the great increase in the output of munitions, which it is expected next month, will amount to twenty-five times what it was last September, given by David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary secretary of the War Office, in the House of Commons, have increased enthusiasm and confidence of the people of England in the war.

Supplementing the Chancellor's statement that Great Britain has more than thirty-six divisions of troops on the Continent, and that the output of munitions has increased enormously, Mr. Tennant to-day, speaking on behalf of the Secretary for War, Lord Kitchener, declared that recruiting had been most satisfactory and gratifying; that the health of the troops was splendid; and that the wounded were in the London hospitals twenty-four hours after they were stricken in France. He wished to impress on the country the necessity of increasing the supplies of artillery ammunition, adding: "There is no limit to the amount required."

The frankness of the Cabinet ministers in making known the number of men at the front, and the reports that reach London from various sources have convinced the people that at last the big effort against Germany and Turkey is about to commence. Both in the Aegean and North Seas there are signs of increasing activity. From to-day all steamboat communication with Holland is stopped by order of the British government.

MAY FORESHADOW

MOVEMENT IN NORTH SEA

Taken in connection with the news from Berlin that British submarines have been in the Bight of Heligoland, where the German admiralty lays claim to having sunk one, and perhaps more, this is believed to foreshadow some movement in the North Sea; while there is no longer any endeavor to hide the fact that a big Anglo-French force is prepared to go, as General D'Amade, the French commander, has said, "to any point where it is required."

A German report says that part of this force, which is under command of General Sir Ian Hamilton, has been landed at Enos, a Turkish town near the Turco-Bulgarian boundary, on the northern side of the Gulf of Saros, under the support of the allied fleet. At the same time there is news of transports loaded with troops passing the island of Lemnos, not far from the entrance of the Dardanelles, and of others being sighted off Smyrna, on the coast of Asia Minor.

This makes it uncertain where the blow is to be struck. There are Anglo-French troops in the Aegean Sea, including Senegalese, who are transferred from France, and British Tommies from the outposts of the empire, which, with the disappearance of the last German raiders, are considered safe from attack.

Farther east, in Mesopotamia, the Turkish army sent to bar the Persian Gulf, after having suffered 6,000 casualties, is in full retreat, harassed not only by the British, but by Arab tribesmen, whom they had enlisted on their side, and who, now that the Turks have been defeated, have turned against them.

Nearer home, the British are holding tenaciously to hill 60, near Ypres, which they captured from the Germans on Saturday, and which the Germans since have been trying to retake. The French are pressing hard on the two sides of the German triangle in the Woeyre.

RUSSIANS REPULSING

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS

The Russians, according to their accounts, are repulsing repeated Austrian attacks southeast of Lupkow Pass, in the Carpathians, and are holding their own against the Austro-German efforts on their flanks near Gerles, in Western Galicia, and Strzy, in the eastern part of the same province. These attacks apparently are being made with the object of holding the Russians where they are while the Germans are preparing to strike at the Russian lines at some other point, possibly in the direction of Cracow.

Although rumors are many and divergent, no definite news has been received of Italy's intentions.

While dispatches indicate that the tension between Rome and Vienna has slackened, the belief is general that before many weeks both Italy and some of the Balkan states will assume a more definite attitude.

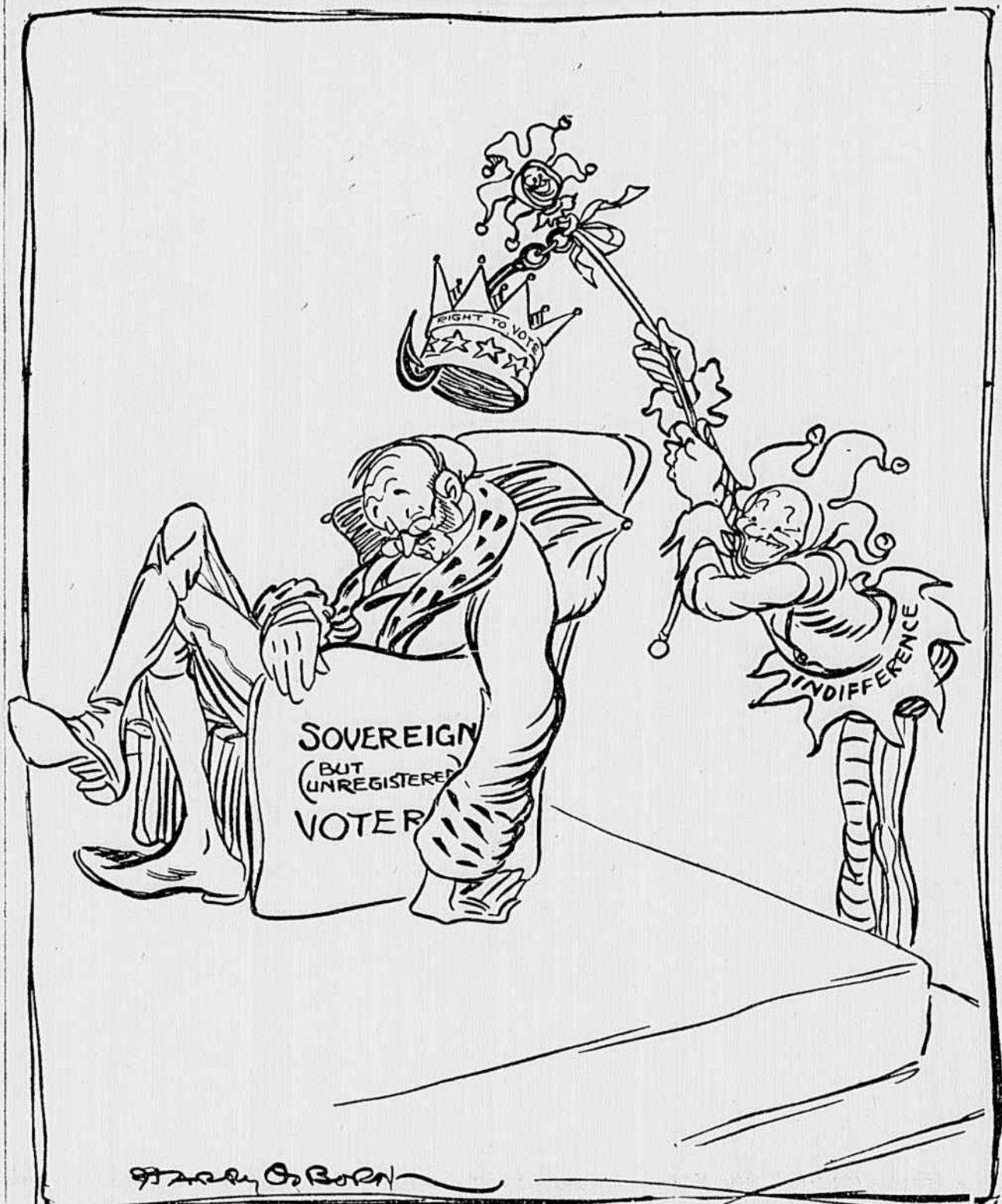
SWITZERLAND RECOVERING

Business Conditions Reported Now as Practically Normal.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, April 22.—Switzerland is recovering from the depression due to the war, business conditions are practically normal, and the country has an abundant supply of foodstuffs, the Swiss legation to-day announced. Concerning the demobilization of troops, the legation said: "While the whole army had been mobilized at the outbreak of hostilities, the Swiss Federal Council found it possible to demobilize about half the forces with the advent of winter."

It also was stated that the Swiss government railroads' earnings now are not far below normal.

LIFTING HIS CROWN



WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN TO ENLARGE ELECTORATE

Twelve Thousand Eligible White Men Have Failed to Pay Poll Taxes.

MASS-MEETING AT JEFFERSON

Fifty Volunteers Come Forward at President Carrington's Call to Undertake House-to-House Canvass of City—Will Start Out To-Day.

New stimulus was given to the whirlwind campaign for the enlargement of the qualified vote of Richmond by the meeting of the Registration Association of Richmond held in the Jefferson Hotel auditorium last night.

More than 200 men, representing the business and professional interests of the city, were in the hall when President T. M. Carrington called the meeting to order. Enthusiasm marked the proceedings from beginning to end.

As a result, about fifty of the business men volunteered to assist the executive committee of the association to-day in an effort to round up citizens who have neglected to qualify for the ballot, and to persuade the tardy ones to pay their poll taxes before May 1.

VOLUNTEERS WILL

BEGIN CANVASS TO-DAY

The fifty volunteers will assemble at the headquarters of the association, Tenth and Main Streets, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. There they will be met by President Carrington, Secretary W. Gray Wattson and the members of the executive committee, who will assign to each of the volunteers one or more city blocks which he is to visit, making house-to-house canvass in the interest of the movement. Those who are unable to give time to the canvass to-day may select some other day for covering the territory allotted to him. It is estimated that the work required of the volunteer solicitor will occupy no more than two hours of his time.

Following several addresses, in which the speakers earnestly exhorted every citizen of Richmond who has the city's interests at heart to see that his name is on the voting list, and that his neighbor likewise performs his duty, the following resolution, offered by John M. Miller, Jr., was adopted by a rising vote:

"Whereas, woeful indifference has developed among the citizens generally of our city in exercising the important and patriotic duty of voting, and

"Whereas, the Registration Association of Richmond has been formed for the purpose of arousing the citizens of Richmond on this subject that is so vital to every interest; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the members of the Registration Association, That we hereby urge every citizen of our city, who has its welfare at heart, and who recognizes the absolute danger of less than 5,000 voters controlling the administration of the affairs of the city, to join this association and become an active worker in getting every eligible

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CONCERN OVER CHANGES IN GERMAN PRIZE RULES

They Mark Notable Advance Towards Exclusion of Neutral Commerce From High Seas.

OFFICIALS DECLINE TO TALK

Will Await Full Text of Important Amendments Before Saying Anything for Publication—May Take Up Matter in Note on the Frye.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Press dispatches from Berlin announcing important amendments to the German prize rules were noted at the State Department to-day with some concern. Officials will await the text of these amendments before making any statement for publication, but apprehension is expressed privately that if the new rules are outlined correctly in the dispatches, they mark a notable advance by Germany towards the absolute exclusion of neutral commerce from the high seas.

Difficulty in maintaining the right of neutral nations to ship conditional contraband to other neutral powers is foreseen by officials as a result of adoption as a German prize rule of the same provisions as that in the British orders in council regarding goods consigned "to order," over which there has been so much discussion. The United States government has consistently held that this usual commercial process is legitimate.

LIABLE TO CAPTURE EVEN

IF BOUND TO NEUTRAL PORT

Officials are even more concerned over the reported new German rule that a ship with conditional contraband bound for a neutral port shall be liable to capture, and that the conditional contraband may be confiscated without regard to the consignee when the ship is destined for this subject country from which the nations at war with Germany obtain conditional contraband articles.

Since submarines alone, of the German naval craft, can navigate the open seas now, it is supposed that enforcement of this rule would be accompanied by assertion of right to destroy ships and cargoes, on the plea of inability to take them into ports.

A reflection of the views of the American government on this subject probably will appear in the note to be addressed to Germany in regard to the case of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk in the South Atlantic by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The State Department for some time has had under consideration the last German proposition to send this case before a prize court, and to pay for the ship and cargo if the facts developed were those stated in the American note of complaint.

Extension of the German prize rules probably will result in hastening the dispatch of the reply.

GERMANS INCREASE LIST

OF CONTRABAND ARTICLES

BERLIN, April 22 (via London).—Amendments to the prize rules governing German naval operations, signed by

(Continued on Second Page.)

WILSON'S WORDS LIKE MOCKERY, SAY GERMANS

Public Opinion Accustomed to See in American Ally of Nation's Enemies.

PAPERS BITTER IN COMMENT

Declare Purveyors of Arms to Adversaries Cannot All of a Sudden Pretend to Be Impartial Friend of All Belligerents When War Ends.

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, April 22.—Commenting on President Wilson's address at the luncheon of the Associated Press, in New York, April 20, the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, says:

"We could believe in the inclination of the United States after the war to play the role to which President Wilson refers, namely, 'to prepare assistance for both belligerent parties,' if Americans during the war had acted in accordance with the principle of assistance to neither side. The purveyors of arms and ammunition to adversaries cannot, all of a sudden, pretend to be the impartial friend of all belligerents in the negotiations at the conclusion of war."

The Cologne Gazette says: "As a philosophical and academic thesis, President Wilson's views may have value, but in the light of the sanguinary experience through which Europe is passing, they sound almost like a mockery. At least in Germany this is the reception that will be given the promise that after the war America will lend her support to both belligerents, after supporting Great Britain and her allies during the war itself with cannon and rifles, and this so effectively that public opinion in Germany is accustomed to see in America an ally of our enemies."

The Lokai Anzeiger says: "President Wilson is mightily mistaken if he imagines his sort of neutrality will be acknowledged and valued by the belligerents as fair play. It is impossible for Germany and her allies to esteem as a sign of 'self-control' one-sided patronage by the continued toleration of a most extensive supply of arms, combined with humble endurance of all English expression of neutral commerce. So far as Germany is concerned, President Wilson need not trouble about preparations for help after the war."

The ideas expressed by President Wilson and referred to by these German newspapers, doubtless, are found in the following paragraph: "Let us think of America before we think of Europe, in order that America may be fit to be Europe's friend when the day of tested friendship comes. The test of friendship is not now sympathy with the one side or the other, but getting ready to help both sides when the struggle is over."

CANADIAN OFFICIAL

CRITICIZES WILSON

OTTAWA, ONT., April 22.—Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General for Canada, in an address to the Laurentian Club to-day, criticized the policy of President Wilson.

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NEXT OPERATIONS BY ALLIES MAY BE IN NORTH SEA

Germans Report British Submarines in Helgoland Bay.

HALT SHIPPING BETWEEN HOLLAND AND ENGLAND

Embargo on All Passenger and Freight Traffic Officially Announced.

ITALY SENDS NOTE TO AUSTRIA

Report From Petrograd Says It Virtually Amounts to Ultimatum.

Submarines Operating Along German Coast

PENDING North Sea operations are thought to be foreshadowed by the incursion of British submarines in Helgoland Bay and the embargo on shipping between England and Holland.

During the past week the activity of the German submarines has decreased to a marked degree, and, coincidentally, British submarines apparently are operating along the German coast and around Helgoland. The German admiralty's report, announcing the operations, says that one of the British underwater craft was sunk on April 17.

The campaign on land has supplied no important engagements. In Alsace, the French continue to push forward along the Esch River, in the direction of Colmar. In Belgium, the British and Germans are fighting savagely for the strategic point near Ypres known as hill 60, which the British captured some days ago.

In the east the armies in the Carpathians are engaged at various points.

An intermittent bombardment of the Dardanelles is being carried on by the allied warships, and troops transports are on the seas or have already reached their destination preparatory to the inauguration of land operations against Turkey.

Winston Spencer Churchill, first Lord of the British admiralty, and Victor Augustus, the French Minister of Marine, have conferred on the subject of the Dardanelles. M. Auguste, according to a Paris dispatch, declares that the forcing of the strait "is perfectly feasible, and before long the object so ardently desired will be attained."

BERLIN, April 22 (via London).—The German admiralty to-day gave out a statement saying that in a certain German bay of the North Sea British submarines have been repeatedly observed recently and attacked by German forces. Such a hostile submarine was sent to the bottom on April 17, and the destruction of others is considered probable.

The admiralty statement specifies Helgoland Bay as the scene of the appearance of the British submarines. This bay, between the mainland and the Island of Helgoland, is one of the most important German naval stations.

EMBARGO ON SHIPPING

FORMALLY PROCLAIMED

AMSTERDAM, April 22 (via London, April 23).—The following official statement was issued here to-day in behalf of the British government:

"All shipping between Holland and the United Kingdom is stopped for the time being. No ships will leave the United Kingdom for Holland after to-day. Ships from Holland will not be admitted to the United Kingdom after to-day."

"It is hoped shortly to resume limited cargo and passenger traffic. Special arrangements have been made for the transfer of mails."

VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM

SENT TO AUSTRIA

ROME, April 22 (via Paris).—A report reached Rome from Petrograd to-day that Italy had sent a note to Austria which virtually amounted to an ultimatum. It is said to embody the minimum terms on which Italy will consent to conclude an agreement with Austria. It is impossible to confirm this report here.

General opinion in Rome is that an agreement may still be reached. Nevertheless, military preparations are being continued with the greatest energy.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN

SUBJECTS RECALLED

GENEVA, April 22 (via Paris).—All German and Austrian subjects in Switzerland, even those who never did military service, were recalled yesterday by their respective governments.

News reached Lugano this morning that the Italian government had stopped the transatlantic service with the United States. Passengers who had purchased tickets have had their money returned to them. The Italian government, the report says, requires all the steamships.

TILL NO. 60 STORM CENTER
OF DESPERATE FIGHTING
LONDON, April 22.—Hill No. 60, dominating an area southeast of Ypres, still is the storm center of the western front, with the British clinging tenaciously to the ground taken by assault last Saturday. Counterattack after counterattack has been repulsed, but the